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Assembly Lacks Quorum for Enterprise Bill Debate

AU3110213391 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] The deputies of the People's Assembly met to hold a plenary session this afternoon devoted to discussion of the bill on enterprises. They raised some issues that were not on the agenda, connected with the holding of the session and their living conditions during their stay in Tirana.

Lush Perpali, deputy chairman of the Presidency, was obliged to issue an appeal as the number of deputies present in the hall was less than that demanded by the rules. He then adjourned the session. The proceedings will resume in the afternoon of 4 November.

Independent Pan-National Students Union Created

AU3110213991 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Education Minister Dr. Maqo Lakrori has approved the creation of the Independent Pan-National Students Union [Unioni i Pavarur Pankombetar Studentor]. This organization is an independent union of Albanian students, wherever they may live. Its program includes the defense of students' economic, political, and social interests; the creation of an education system up to modern standards; and a merger with its Kosovar counterpart, with the aim of taking concrete steps toward national unification.

WEU Secretary General Meets Zhelev, Vulkov

AU3110214591 Sofia BTA in English 2104 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—Mr. Willem van Eekelen, secretary general of the Western European Union (WEU), arrived on an official visit here today. This is an exploratory mission, the guest said upon his arrival this afternoon. We want to find out the Bulgarian Government's stand on the national security of this country and on Bulgaria's relations with her neighbours. We are interested in maintaining contacts with Bulgaria on a wide range of security issues, Mr. Willem van Eekelen said. He is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov. This is the first visit to Bulgaria by a WEU secretary general.

A new stage in the relations between the Western European Union and Bulgaria—this was how the president's spokesman, Mr. Valentin Stoyanov, assessed the beginning of the visit by the WEU secretary general after his meeting with President Zhelyu Zhelev. The Bulgarian president said that Bulgaria sees the guarantees of her national security within the framework of Europe's collective security and is therefore showing interest in all European structures and seeking affiliation to them. Dr. Zhelev pointed to the signing of bilateral treaties of the type Bulgaria has already signed with Germany and Greece as one of the aspects of the international guarantees of Bulgaria's national security. Bulgaria is soon to sign similar treaties with France and Hungary and later with Russia and her Balkan neighbours. The Bulgarian president expressed the opinion that assistance should be rendered to all East European countries realizing an economic reform because their ethnic and national conflicts are frequently the result of their economic problems.

The two sides gave a positive assessment to their first meeting and expressed the conviction that their contacts will develop in future, the president's spokesman, Mr. Valentin Stoyanov, said.

Before meeting the Bulgarian president, Mr. Willem van Eekelen had talks with Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov. The two of them met for the first time last February during the visit of Bulgaria's foreign minister to London. We mapped out some spheres of future cooperation, Mr. Vulkov told journalists after the meeting. The meeting focused on Bulgaria's national security, on Bulgaria's concept on national security as well as on the level of armaments to be maintained by Bulgaria and her relations with the neighbouring countries. The two sides discussed Yugoslavia's problems in detail. The guest also showed interest in Bulgaria's stand on the proposal for the establishment of a Black Sea economic zone, in her views on the developments in the Soviet Union and on the future of the independent republics there.

Tomorrow the guest will meet representatives of the Ministry of Defence, Prime Minister Dimitur Popov and Mr. Filip Dimitrov, leader of the Union of Democratic Forces which won the October 13 elections.

Finance Minister Holds Talks With Swiss Bankers

AU3110204091 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—Bulgaria's Minister of Finance Mr. Ivan Kostov signed in Switzerland agreements on avoiding double taxation and on mutual protection of investments. Today, upon his return from a four-day visit to Switzerland, Mr. Kostov told the press that Bulgaria was again offered a credit of 32 million dollars. With this credit Switzerland will add to the funds granted to Bulgaria by the G-24.

Mr. Kostov also had talks with the representative of the Swiss banks in the negotiations between Bulgaria and the London Club. The opinion was expressed that Bulgaria has considerably slowed down the pace of her negotiations with the London Club and that the present favourable political climate in this country should be used for bringing the stands closer. Mr. Kostov agreed with the wish of the Swiss bankers for the new Bulgarian Government which will formed after the victory of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) in the elections to open a "new chapter" in the negotiations with the London Club.

Mr. Kostov visited Sulzer (Machine-Building) and CIBA-Geigy, which have shown considerable interest in Bulgaria. CIBA-Geigy expressed readiness to expand their presence in Bulgaria on credit. Possibilities for the realization of the delayed project for the construction of a salt plant in Bulgaria were discussed with Sulzer.

Mr. Kostov also said that even the larger companies in Switzerland, well acquainted with Bulgaria, have not perceived the depth of the changes here. "The reform in Bulgaria is being implemented somewhat incognito," he said.

Mr. Kostov was told by high-ranking officials that the Swiss authorities are ready to cooperate with Bulgaria in revealing illegal accounts of Bulgarian nationals in Swiss banks. The Bulgarian authorities, however, must specify what they are looking for.

USSR Denies Energy Deliveries Linked to Politics

AU3110215291 Sofia BTA in English 2128 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—In the last days the Bulgarian mass media have been reporting of problems in power supply due to the discontinuation of electricity supply from the USSR and reduced deliveries of coal for a number of power plants, says a statement of the Soviet Trade Representation received by BTA. There have been allegations that the reduced supply is related to political motives, the statement adds.

The Soviet Trade Representation explains that the reason is the complicated situation in the USSR and

some of the republics, including the Ukraine, one of Bulgaria's traditional power suppliers.

"As far as we know, regardless of the complicated situation, the deliveries of coal from Donets and of electricity will continue in November and December, although obviously in reduced quantities," reads the statement.

Ukraine Agrees To Supply Coal, Electric Power

AU3110210991 Sofia Khristo Botev Radio Network in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] The BTA correspondent in Moscow reports that the Ukraine will supply 395,000 tonnes of coal and 600 million kilowatt-hours of electricity to Bulgaria.

The Ukraine will thus almost completely fulfill its obligations (?relating to) the supply of electric power, Petur Ivanov, the Bulgarian consul general in Kiev, informed BTA after the conclusion of official talks between representatives of the power industry ministries of the two republics.

It is expected that additional deliveries of coal will be agreed upon during the forthcoming meeting between the Bulgarian delegation and Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin.

Environment Agreement To Be Signed With Romania

AU0111081291 Sofia BTA in English 2125 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—A Bulgarian-Romanian convention on cooperation in environmental protection is to be signed November 8 in Sofia. It was already coordinated in Bucharest. Mr. Valentin Bosevski, deputy minister of the environment, told the BTA that the convention is the result of four years of arguments and specifications.

For Romania the convention will be signed by Minister of the Environment Mr. Marcian Bleahu. He and his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr. Dimitur Vodenicharov, will discuss the establishment of an intergovernmental coordinating committee as an executive body to regulate all activities under the convention's clauses. Three subcommissions are to be established as well: on nuclear security, on the problems of the Ruse-Giurgiu region and on the ecological problems of the River Danube. The competent Bulgarian and Romanian authorities will be equally represented in them.

All problems related to the joint activity of the two countries in the sphere of environmental protection and especially the problems of trans-border pollution will be settled by the intergovernmental commission according to the rules of international arbitration. This is a new chapter in the bilateral relations, Mr. Bosevski pointed out.

Restructuring of Energy Industry Approved

AU3110172491 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] The Council of Ministers today confirmed the new functions and structure of the Committee on Power Supply and approved the setting up of a national electricity company, which will conclude the restructuring of the energy industry.

Customs Duties Cut To Encourage Trade

AU3110214691 Sofia BTA in English 2117 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—[passage omitted] The Council of Ministers reduced the customs duties from 1 to 0.5 per cent in order to encourage import and export activities. The government also discussed the relations with the International Investment Bank and adopted a decision of credit debts, envisaging their rescheduling for a period of 10 years, including a 6-year gratis period.

According to well-informed sources, Bulgaria's river shipping has already suffered losses at a total estimate of 11 million dollars as a result of the war in Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Parties Agree on Agenda for Legislature Opening

AU3110213091 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Today the political forces represented in the legislature held consultations in the National Assembly building. According to the chief of the Parliamentary Press Center, the participants in the talks included Virdzhiniya Velcheva of the Union of Democratic Forces, Nora Ananieva of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, Yunal Lyutfi of the Rights and Freedoms Movement, and representatives of the National Assembly Secretariat.

The participants in the talks exchanged views on the agenda for the first session of the National Assembly and reached agreement on the main issues.

The ceremonial opening of the National Assembly will be attended by President Zhelyu Zhelev, members of the Constitutional Court, members of the government, foreign diplomats, guests, and many journalists. So far, almost 400 Bulgarian and foreign journalists have been accredited at the Parliamentary Press Center.

Lukanov at Trial Calls Zhivkov 'Usurper'

AU3110204891 Sofia BTA in English 1633 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA)—Mr. Andrey Lukanov, former high-ranking functionary in the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the government in the last years of Todor Zhivkov's regime, testified at today's hearing of the Zhivkov trial.

Mr. Lukanov described the former No. 1 as a "usurper who deprived Bulgaria of law and legality in the name of his authoritarian rule." Like every usurper, Todor Zhivkov should be brought to punishment for violating the Constitution and the laws, the witness said.

In the courtroom Mr. Andrey Lukanov presented a number of facts and documentary evidence in response to Todor Zhivkov's repeated accusations that he had inspired the "framed trial" against the former head of state.

According to the witness, who headed the Parliamentary Commission for "Investigation into the Abuses, Violations and Crimes" of Zhivkov's regime—set up in early 1990—the former head of state and his family spent 1,100,000 leva in the 1986-1989 period alone. This is an exorbitant sum even for a head of state, according to Mr. Lukanov, who also said that the Zhivkov clan's property amounts to over 800,000 leva. He also cited data about the illegally, according to him, large fees received by the former "first party and state leader" for his "Selected Works," which were actually written by expressly set up teams of authors.

All this, as well as the reports about abuses in the 1,300 Years of Bulgaria Foundation, headed by Todor Zhivkov's son, is sufficient legal ground for trying Case No. 1, Mr. Lukanov said. He answered questions about the funds received by him for representative needs and for food during his "nomenklatura" past.

Three witnesses testified about apartments they received through the intervention of Todor Zhivkov's office.

Parties Blame Country's Leaders for 28 Oct Events

AU3110173991 Prague CSTK in English 1942 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Bratislava Oct 29 (CSTK)—Slovak Democratic Left Party (SDL, former communists) Chairman Peter Weiss told reporters today the disruption by Slovak nationalists of Monday's rally in Bratislava is the result of the inability of the country's political leadership to agree in a year and a half on a future setup for Czechoslovakia.

Slovak hecklers broke up the anniversary celebration commemorating the founding of Czechoslovakia, whistling, chanting "Enough of Havel" and throwing eggs at the Czechoslovak president.

Weiss said the events at the rally also proved the government policy is in crisis and that mistrust in the authorities is increasing. Therefore Slovak political leaders should agree on a new constitutional system as soon as possible, Weiss said, adding the SDL plans to propose a bill on the way of adopting new Slovak and Federal constitutions.

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Monday's [28 October] events are the first sign of a "hot autumn", the chairman of the Slovak National Unification Party (SNSS), Jan Veselovsky, told a press conference today.

He described it as the beginning of the end of the government coalition as well as a major political defeat for President Havel, Veselovsky said.

"The present crisis in society can be solved only by the resignation of the (Federal, Czech, and Slovak) Governments, dissolving the (three) parliaments and calling new elections", Veselovsky said.

The SNSS (registered last May) did not participate in the rally which was called by the Slovak Government coalition members—the Civic Democratic Union-Public Against Violence (ODU-VPN), the Democratic Party (DS), and the Hungarian Independent Initiative (MNI). The fourth and strongest partner, the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) of Premier Jan Carnogursky, did not share in the rally's organization.

Over 1 Million Signatures on Referendum Petition

LD0111042991 Prague CSTK in English 1402 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 31 (CSTK)—More than a million of Czechoslovakia's 15.6 million citizens have signed a petition calling for a referendum to decide the country's future setup, petition organisers today told CSTK. At issue is whether Czechoslovakia's constituent Czech and Slovak Republics will remain together or end their 73-year old union. The petition asks the Federal Assembly (parliament) to pass required legislation on how the referendum should be conducted and on the formulation of the question it would pose. Most of the signatures were collected in the 10 million-strong Czech Republic. President Vaclav Havel strongly supports a referendum in the hope that a majority vote in favour of preserving a common Czechoslovak state would put an end to calls for Slovak independence. Under Czechoslovak law the referendum may be held no later than December, as it must be scheduled at least six months before parliamentary elections, set for June 1992.

Poll: 64% Support Federation

LD0111044191 Prague CSTK in English 1911 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 31 (CSTK)—64 per cent of the population would say yes to the preservation of the Czechoslovak federation if a referendum on the issue were held now, according to a survey in early October. 12 per cent of the 1,408 respondents polled by the Prague-based Institute for Public Opinion Research were against maintaining the federation, 13 per cent were undecided and 11 per cent would not participate in the referendum. In the Czech Republic, 70 per cent favoured the federation, 9 per cent rejected it and 11 per cent were undecided. However, in Slovakia, only 52 per cent backed the federation, 18 per cent were opposed, 17 per cent did not know and 13 per cent would abstain.

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Asked in the poll about their standard of living, 67 per cent of respondents expressed dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction is higher in the Slovak Republic (78 per cent) than in the Czech Republic (54 per cent).

KDH Favors 'Loose' Federation, Addresses Powers

LD0111042591 Prague CSTK in English 1357 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Bratislava Oct 31 (CSTK)—Slovakia's Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) favours a loose Czechoslovak federation with elements of a confederation, KDH Chief Secretary Jan Petrik told journalists today. Asked why the KDH did not join its fellow Slovak Government coalition partners in organising the pro-federation rally on October 28, Petrik said the KDH disagrees with them on the future extent of Federal powers. He said while the KDH wants a loose federation which would only control defence, foreign policy and the state currency, its coalition partners (the Civic Democratic Union-VPN, the Democratic Party and the Hungarian Independent Initiative), would reserve broader powers for the Federal authorities. Other KDH representatives at the press conference explained that there are 11 contentious points regarding the division of powers between the federation and the republics, which include the Interior Ministry, telecommunications, environmental protection and nuclear power. They also strongly condemned the disruption of Bratislava rally by hecklers throwing eggs at the speakers and shouting anti-Havel slogans.

Komarek Outlines Alternative Economic Program

AU3110173191 Prague CSTK in English 1608 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 29 (CSTK)—Czechoslovak economist Vaitr Komarek today called for wage hikes and a rise in the value of the state currency from 30 to 20 crowns to the dollar.

Komarek, head of the Prognostic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, outlined his alternative economic reform program at a news conference held by the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party (CSSD). Komarek is the leading CSSD candidate for the next elections, scheduled for June 1991 at the latest.

Komarek would raise the average monthly wage for factory workers from 3,500 to 6,000 crowns.

He said the aim is to increase personal consumption and stimulate production. He said such a move would not give rise to rampant inflation if combined with other economic measures.

The current low value of the crown is based on the black market rate, Komarek noted. But the black market represents only a small percentage of the foreign currency in circulation, he said.

The State Bank of Czechoslovakia should regulate currency exchange for enterprises, in conjunction with a realistic program aimed at improving economic competitiveness, he said.

Komarek described his program as being marked by strong state participation in the public sector to ensure fair social policies.

Klimova Explains Slovak Anti-Semitism Statement

AU3110175891 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 30 Oct 91 p 4

[CSTK report: "Incorrect Translation"]

[Text] Washington—Rita Klimova, CSFR ambassador to the United States, handed the following declaration to a CSTK reporter in Washington:

Two errors have crept into the translation of an interview that I gave in July to Jan Halaska, an American of Czech origin. The interview was for the journal WORKING WOMAN and was conducted in English. These errors somewhat distorted the meaning of what I said. Due to the fact that the journal did not accept the interview, Mr. Halaska apparently offered it to SVET V OBRAZECH, which published it a few weeks ago. I said that there were "demonstrations of anti-Semitism" [phrase published in English] in Slovakia. A correct Czech translation would be "manifestations of anti-Semitism" and not "anti-Semitic demonstrations". I could not have said anything about "inborn" anti-Semitism, since I am convinced that there is no such thing. Otherwise, I stand behind the content of the interview.

Institute Polls Citizens on Party Support

LD0111043591 Prague CSTK in English 1652 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 31 (CSTK)—The Civic Democratic Party (ODS) in the Czech Republic and the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) in the smaller Slovak Republic are the most popular political forces in Czechoslovakia, members of the Prague-based Institute for Public Opinion Research told a press conference here today. A public opinion poll carried out by the Institute in early October asked 1,408 Czechoslovak citizens which political party they would vote for if elections were held next week. In the Czech Republic, 22 per cent of the population (up 4 per cent over last month) would vote for the right-wing ODS, headed by the architect of the country's current economic reform programme, Czechoslovak Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus. The next most popular parties are the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM), with 9 per cent, and the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party (CSSD), with 8 per cent. In Slovakia, 27 per cent (up one per cent over last month) favour the opposition centre-left HZDS, which split from the Public Against Violence (VPN) movement last spring, followed by 16 per cent for the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH), a member of the Slovak Government coalition, 13 per cent for the separatist Slovak National Party (SNS), and 9 per cent for the Party of the Democratic Left (SDL - former Communists). In both republics, 13 per cent of respondents would stay away from the polls. The ODS is backed mainly in cities with a population of over 100,000, and by people who are satisfied with developments since the collapse of communism in late 1989. Support for the leftist KSCM and the CSSD comes primarily from residents of smaller towns and among older voters. In Slovakia, allegiance to the HZDS is highest among the urban population, while the KDH enjoys its greatest support in middle-sized villages and among the older generation. The SNS is favoured by young people and men. SDL supporters are largely middle-aged.

Defense Secretary, SFRY Envoy View 'Reaction Force'

LD0111052891 Budapest MTI in English 1410 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—Erno Raffay, political secretary of state at the Ministry of Defence, met Rudi Sova, Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary, in his office today, at the request of the Yugoslav diplomat, Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman for the Ministry of Defence, told MTI's correspondent. In answer to the ambassador's query with regard to the alleged Austro-Hungarian quick reaction force, the state secretary categorically denied the existence of such a plan, adding that it was not even mentioned at talks between the Hungarian and Austrian defence ministers. He emphasized that the co-operation agreement signed recently by the two defence ministes is not directed against a third country, but only serves the aims of confidence between the two countries and European security.

Antall To Examine Smallholders Ministers' Mandate

LD0111104291 Budapest MTI in English 1648 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—The government Thursday discussed the October 30 national board of the Independent Smallholders' Party (ISP) declaration that the mandate of the party's ministers and political state secretaries would expire on October 31, 1991, the prime minister's press office said.

In a letter addressed to the prime minister, Sandor Olah, deputy head of the ISP parliamentary group, asked Jozsef Antall to refrain from acting on the decision until receiving the parliamentary group's position. In their latest session, the Smallholders' MPs [members of parliament] gave the party's ministers and political state secretaries a vote of confidence.

For this reason, the prime minister will examine the situation in the next joint session of the parliamentary groups of the three coalition parties, the office said.

The government decided that until then the ministers and state secretaries would remain in office and carry out their tasks with full responsibility.

Walesa Asks Bielecki Cabinet To Continue Work

LD3110213391 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31—President Lech Walesa received here Thursday Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki and asked that his cabinet continue its work. The two politicians also discussed the political situation after the elections. There is a need for setting up a coalition, which can be achieved following consultations and talks among the parties. The presidential proposals on forming a cabinet, tabled earlier, were also discussed.

Accepts Kaczynskis' Resignations

LD3110184991 Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31—Head of the Presidential Chancellery, Minister of State Jaroslaw Kaczynski and Minister of State Lech Kaczynski resigned on Thursday.

President Lech Walesa accepted the resignations, the presidential press office reported.

Electoral Commission Reports Official Vote Results

Democratic Union Wins Sejm

LD3110191291 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] According to the official data of the State Electoral Commission, the Democratic Union has won the elections to the Sejm. The Union won 62 seats; the Democratic Left Alliance, 60; Catholic Electoral Action, 49; Polish Peasant Party-Programatic Alliance, 48; Confederation for an Independent Poland, 46; Center Citizens' Alliance, 44; Liberal Democratic Congress, 37; Peasant Accord, 28; Solidarity, 27; Beer Lovers' Party, 16; German Minority, 7; Christian Democracy, 5; Party of Christian Democrats, 4; Polish Western Union, 4; Labor Solidarity, 4; Party X, 3; Union of Real Politics, 3; Silesian Autonomy Movement, 2. One seat each was won by the Democratic Party, Orthodox Believers Election Committee, Union of Wielkopolska and Lubuski Region Inhabitants, Peasant Electoral Alliance Piast, Union of Podhale Region Inhabitants, Bydgoszcz List of Peasant Unity, Party for Wielkopolska and Poland, Krakow Coalition, In Solidarity With the President, Women's Alliance Against Adversity, Democratic Social Movement, and Solidarity-80. There were 27,516,000 people eligible to vote. The election turnout was 43.2 percent. There were 11,218,602 valid votes. There were 5.63 percent invalid votes.

Senate Results Announced

LD3110051991 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 2135 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] After 80 hours of work, the State Electoral Commission announced just before 2000 the official results of the elections to the Senate of the Polish Republic. Out of 612 candidates, 100 senators have been elected. In the voting, 12 million of the 27 million empowered to vote participated, a 43 percent turnout. Altogether, 11,474,846 valid votes were cast, constituting 96.5 percent of the total votes. We are the first to present to you the full list of elected senators. The State Electoral Commission announces the election of the following senators:

Warsaw Voivodship—Krzysztof Marek (Biesiewicz); Wladyslaw Findeisen; Zofia Kuratowska

Biala Podlaska Voivodship—Andrzej Antoni Czapski; Henryk Makarewicz

Bialystok Voivodship—Ireneusz (Horosucha); Jan (Szafraniec)

Bielsko Voivodship—Andrzej, Kralczynski; Adam (Skupinski)

Bydgoszcz Voivodship—Piotr (Pankanin); Andrzej (Rzesniczak)

Chelm Voivodship—Elzbieta (Rysak); Eugeniusz (Wilkowski)

Ciechanow Voivodship—Jan Antonowicz; Ryszard Juszkiewicz

Czestochowa Voivodship—Zygmunt Wegrzyn; Mieczyslaw (Wygledowski)

Elblag Voivodship—Jozef Kuczynski; Zbigniew Wlaszczak

Gdansk Voivodship—Jozef (Borzyszkowski); Alina (Pienkowska)

Gorzow Voivodship—Andrzej Eugeniusz (Pabik); Zbigniew (Puszk)

Jelenia Gora Voivodship—Edmund Malinski; Andrzej Piesiak

Kalisz Voivodship—Marek (Trzeplik); Edward Joachim Wende

Katowice Voivodship—August (Chelkowski); Jan (Dziezonek); Leszek Piotrowski

Kielce Voivodship—Jerzy Stepien; Stanislaw Zak

Konin Voivodship—Piotr Chojnacki; Eugeniusz (Grzesczak)

Koszalin Voivodship—Jerzy Stanislaw Madej; Wieslaw Piotr Wojcik

Krakow Voivodship—Stefan Stanislaw Jurczak; Krzysztof Kozlowski

Krosno Voivodship—Zygmunt (Chodmanowicz); Kazimierz Poniatowski

Legnica Voivodship—Pavel (Jurow); Andrzej (Kazmierzowski)

Leszno Voivodship—Boleslaw (Siudejko); Andrzej Szymanowski

Lublin Voivodship—Janusz Mazurek; Marian (Regniewicz)

Lomza Voivodship—Ryszard Janusz Bender; Michal (Rupacz)

Lodz Voivodship—Janusz Boleslaw Baranowski; Waldemar Antoni Bogdanowicz

Nowy Sacz Voivodship—Janina (Gosci); Krzysztof Pawlowski

Olsztyn Voivodship—Waclaw (Bartnik); Stefan (Snieszko)

Opole Voivodship—Gerard (Bartodzik); Dorota Symonides

Ostroleka Voivodship—Wieslaw Antoni (Bezanowski); Jan Chodkowski
Pila Voivodship—Krzysztof (Chorodecki); Henryk Stoklosa
Piotrkow Voivodship—Piotr Andrzejewski; Tomasz Jagodzinski
Plock Voivodship—Andrzej Celinski; Adam (Strusik)
Poznan Voivodship—Wojciech Kruk; Konstanty (Tukallo)
Przemysl Voivodship—Jan Musial; Stanislaw Kostka
Radom Voivodship—Eugeniusz Janusz Dziekan; Jerzy Edward Kepa
Rzeszow Voivodship—Jan (Draus); Jozef Slisz
Siedlce Voivodship—Tadeusz Henryk Brzozowski; Henryk Franciszek Czarnocki
Sieradz Voivodship—Sylwester Gajewski; Edmund Jagiello
Skierniewice Voivodship—Jerzy Kaminski; Zbigniew Komorowski
Slupsk Voivodship—Anna Bogucka-Skowronska; Mieczyslaw (Wlodyka)
Suwalki Voivodship—Zbigniew Jan Filipowski; Leszek (Lewoc)
Szczecin Voivodship—Jozef (Chalasa); Jerzy Chmura
Tarnobrzeg Voivodship—Zbigniew Romaszewski; Wiktor Stasiak
Tarnow Voivodship—Zdzislaw Czarnobilski; Tadeusz Kaminski
Torun Voivodship—Alicja Grzeskowiak; Andrzej Tyc
Walbrzych Voivodship—Jadwiga (Bauttakis); Jan Wysoczanski
Wloclawek Voivodship—Ryszard Jarzebowski; Jerzy Kopaczewski
Wroclaw Voivodship—Franciszek Polomski; Henryk (Rossa)
Zamosc Voivodship—Janusz Woznica; Jan Zamoyski
Zielona Gora Voivodship—Jaroslaw Baranczak; Walerian Piotrowski

The protocol was signed by Andrzej Zoll, chairman of the State Electoral Commission; Stanislaw Kosmala and Andrzej Wroblewski, deputy chairmen; and Wieslaw Abramowicz, Wojciech Laczkowski, Jan Kacprzak, Stanislaw Zablocki, Janina Zakrzewska, and Tadeusz Zyznowski, members of the State Electoral Commission.

Walesa, Bielecki Election Day Comments Reported

AU0111132291 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Oct 91 pp 1-2

['F.F.' report: "The Parliament of the Third Republic Has Been Elected"]

[Excerpts] On Sunday, we democratically elected a parliament for the first time since the war, thus putting an end to the transitional period between communism and democracy in our country. [passage omitted]

Most Warsaw residents voted between 1200 and 1500, we were told by the presiding officers of polling stations. Entire families came to vote immediately after Sunday mass. At times there were long lines of people, necessitating a wait of several minutes before gaining access to a polling booth.

None of the polling stations we visited reported any incidents or attempts to sway voters with propaganda or to disturb the peace.

Most Warsaw residents had no trouble with voting for Sejm deputies, but there were occasional difficulties. Some voters put an "X" on every single page of the ballot pamphlet and voted for more than one candidate, while others simply tore pages out of the pamphlet with the name of their chosen candidate crossed out. But there were no major difficulties with voting for senators.

Some polling stations, e.g., in the Warsaw districts of Mokotow and Wola, failed to guarantee voting in privacy. Instead of booths, there were open tables.

In Warsaw, the voting was monitored by observers from the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly, who also assisted in the vote count. When the count is over, the Council of Europe mission is to prepare a report on the elections, on the basis of which a decision will be made on Poland's acceptance into the Council of Europe.

"Without free elections nothing can be done," said President Lech Walesa as he left polling station 108 in Oliwa, Gdansk. The president, together with his wife, Danuta, and 19-year-old son Slawomir, cast their votes shortly after 1000. They walked to the polls, surrounded by journalists, from their house situated a few hundred yards away. Asked how he would vote, the president replied that election propaganda is forbidden on election day. But Danuta Walesa said, "privately" as she put it, that she would vote "probably for the liberals."

After casting his vote, the president said that the elections mark the end of one stage of the construction of democracy, "which may now lead to the solution of economic problems. Without free elections, it was impossible to so anything," he said. "The Third Republic should be considered as having its beginning at this point in time, though some people think it began with the presidential election."

Commenting on the first election result forecasts, the president said at the Belvedere Palace that "this was only to be expected; after all, we solved so few problems. One might have expected society to be so divided."

The president said that we should feel sad if the election turnout is less than 50 percent. "Here we have country with such great needs, a country that is genuinely free, and we are unable to use that freedom. Personally, I find that very sad. But I hope that society understands what the struggle was about, and I hope the election turnout turns out to be not so low."

After casting his vote, Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki said that "today is a red letter day for democracy." "Society will determine the kind of Poland it

wants and the speed with which the changes are to proceed. And the most important thing is that society should decide."

Political Leaders Discuss Postelection Situation

Walesa, Mazowiecki Confer

LD0111050191 Warsaw PAP in English 2336 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 30—President Lech Walesa conferred for two and a half hours with Democratic Union leader Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Mazowiecki in turn met with leader of the Centre Alliance Jaroslaw Kaczynski. Both meetings were devoted to the analysis of the post-election complex situation and to a discussion of possible measures leading to the formation of a new government. The consultations will be continued. Meanwhile, leader of the Liberal- Democratic Congress Donald Tusk declared that his party would take part in a coalition government formed by post-Solidarity groups but not by ex-Communists or the Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN). Deputy leader of the Centre Alliance Jan Olszewski opined that the Constitution prevents the president from being at the same time the prime minister, while his proposals, Olszewski said, apply to a situation which may come but is not the case at the moment. "This would be possible and even necessary only in a situation of the most severe crisis which, I hope, we are going to escape," Olszewski said. The Centre Alliance is also negotiating with the Christian-National Union (ZCH-N). Leaders of the Democratic Left Alliance avoided a clear stand on President Walesa's proposals on forming a new cabinet by saying that it is too early for any judgements. Chairman of the Social Democracy of Poland (former Communist) Aleksander Kwasniewski was skeptical about the wisdom of forming a government based on post-Solidarity groups. "Such a cabinet would not be a national salvation cabinet but rather one created to save the myth of Solidarity," he said. Solidarity leader Marian Krzaklewski declined to comment on the presidential proposals while his deputy, Bogdan Borusewicz admitted that Solidarity is the loser who has to pay for its own and others mistakes, such as the divisions imposed on the union, indolence of the administration, and Solidarity's neglectful approach to the elections. Borusewicz stressed, however, that the Gdansk branch of the union will not give up.

Democratic Union, Solidarity Meet

LD3110215391 Warsaw PAP in English 1756 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31—Despite a large number of bilateral consultations on a possible coalition of parties able to secure a parliamentary majority to a new cabinet little is known about the results of talks.

On Thursday Tadeusz Mazowiecki, leader of the Democratic Union which came first in the elections, met leaders of the Solidarity-oriented Peasant Movement, Gabriel Janowski and Jozef Slisz. Also today Democratic Union leaders talked to chairman of the Solidarity of Labour Ryszard Bugaj and chairman of the Christian Democratic Party Krzysztof Pawlowski. Mazwiecki had a telephone conversation with Chairman of the Solidarity Trade Union Marian Krzaklewski. The details and results of all these consultations were not revealed.

Spokesmen for the Democratic Union and the Liberal-Democratic Congress refused any comments on the meeting of the leaders of both parties held Wednesday night. Deputy Chairman of the Centre Alliance Jan Olszewski said Thursday that so far no important results emerged from talks on cooperation of the centre-right groups in forming a parliamentary majority. The principal partner to such a coalition is the National-Christian Union (ZCHN).

On Thursday chairman of the PSL [Polish Peasant Party] (fourth biggest party in the Sejm) Waldemar Pawlak had a meeting with the Centre Alliance board member Slawomir Siwek. It was devoted to "measures designed to save the economy and bring stability to the political system in Poland."

Peasant Alliance Views

LD0111044991 Warsaw PAP in English 1447 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31—The Peasant Alliance, composed of PSL [Polish Peasant Party] Solidarity, Rural Solidarity Trade Union and PSL-Mikolajczykowskie, is ready to take part in a new government, one of its leaders Gabriel Janowski told a press conference here Thursday. This should be a government of national salvation, composed of people trusted by the society. "We believe that the president should continue to function in his present role," Janowski added, thus clearly rejecting the idea put forward by Walesa of his assuming also the post of prime minister. Leader of the Christian National Union (ZCHN), the major force in the Catholic Action Electoral Coalition which won 49 seats in the Sejm placing third, told PAP Thursday that his party had not held any formal talks concerning the government coalition. Only a few working meetings were held, he added, with the Centre Alliance and the Christian Democratic Party, among others. Chrzanowski expects to meet President Walesa on November 4.

Walesa's Role in Coalition Forging Viewed

AU0111124491 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Oct 91 p 1

[Dariusz Fikus commentary: "The Jigsaw Puzzle"]

[Text] There are moments when one vividly senses that history is being made. We experienced such a moment on Sunday, because—regardless of what may still happen—the Third Republic is only now really coming into existence. The election results should come as no surprise, although we would no doubt prefer them to be clearer. However, only optimists could have expected

that. Learning to apply freedom is difficult. We are, like every society, divided, and that is the first obvious conclusion to be drawn from the election results. Yet these divisions are undoubtedly not as acute as the results would suggest: They are, above all, a reflection of the difficult process of creating a normal political scene, which is something that we have been deprived of for almost half a century.

What comes as the greatest surprise?

The "Solidarity" trade union has only found itself at the bottom end of the first ten, but I think that is the price that the entire "Solidarity" movement is being made to pay for reform processes that are unavoidable and that unfortunately strike harshly at the standard of living and the material circumstances of many social groups. Everyone knows that reforms are essential following the collapse of communism. However, no one in the world knows precisely how to institute such reforms, and there is no doubt that their effects are what society finds the most difficult to accept.

That will be so and is so, and not only in Poland.

So, essentially, the "Solidarity" trade union's fairly low position does not come as a surprise, especially as—and this must be stressed—several other groupings that are directly descended from "Solidarity" also took part in the elections and taken together obtained a significant number of seats, which lends realism to the vision of a sensible coalition. At the same time, what may come as a surprise is the success of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, which finds itself among the leading parties, having fared no worse than the Liberal Democratic Congress, Prime Minister Bielecki's party. The Liberal Democratic Congress must, of course, bear the consequences of being in government, especially during a period of transition, one of moving from one system to another. That is normal. What is, however, interesting is the coalition option that will be open to the Confederation for an Independent Poland. With about 50 seats, it will be an important potential partner for every force in the Parliament. The success that the post-communist forces have scored also merits attention. The heirs of the Polish United Workers Party and the red-rural United Peasant Party-Polish Peasant Party Programmatic Alliance obtained about 20 percent of the vote, which is very significant. They are becoming an important political force in the country. That they possessed better material and organizational resources during the election campaign than all the other groupings taken together cannot detract from the significance of this fact.

The question that arises is whether a parliamentary coalition that will be in a position to form a sensible government can be forged. As a result of the fragmentation and scattered distribution of votes, there are various options, and various combinations are possible. The Democratic Union, the Center Accord, the Liberal Congress, and, perhaps, the Catholic Election Campaign? That is very difficult to predict. During a television election studio program, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the leader of the Democratic Union, announced that he wished to create a majority coalition. The information that is coming in on the support that is being given the Union in many towns and among many social groups makes such a possibility likely. However, there are more options.

President Lech Walesa, whose role is decisive at the present time—and this was to have been foreseen—will not have an easy job piecing together this jigsaw puzzle.

The new Sejm will be a divided and heterogeneous Sejm in which it will be difficult to achieve consensus. It might also be a short-lived Sejm. It will, above all, have to discharge its basic duties, and that includes approving a budget. The budget question might be its first and most difficult task. Contained within this task is the question of what our economy looks like. Will we follow the path of the reforms that were initiated by the two previous "Solidarity" governments, or will we begin to print more and more money that is worth less and less? The Sejm will also have to prepare a new electoral code. The task of drafting a new constitution also lies ahead of it. Will it succeed in all these things?

'Dangerous Fragmentation' of Parliament Discussed

AU0111112291 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Oct 91 p 1

[Kazimierz Woycicki commentary: "A New Transitional Period"]

[Text] The election results come as no surprise. Thanks to a bad election code and a break in democratic traditions, the new parliament is devoid of any clear majority.

The dangerous fragmentation of the new parliament will be a difficult matter for future governments, especially because it also means a fragmentation of the Polish reforms that earned the respect of the civilized world.

The choice society made is not clear either. The groups that support the present reforms, the ones that trace their origins to the Solidarity movement, did not achieve a majority. The election results may be construed as a desire to alter current economic policy, but give no indication as to what the new economic policy should be.

The groups stemming from the former opposition, but not directly linked to Solidarity —the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] and the Catholic Election Campaign [WAK]—did surprisingly well. WAK received considerable support from the Church, which did not remain politically neutral during the election campaign. The KPN addressed its campaign to disappointed sections of society. This group showed that a major segment of society is still capable of believing in unkept promises, and the KPN was not the only group that made such promises.

The electorate of the post-communist left has turned out be exceedingly stable. The post-communists in the Alliance of the Democratic Left and the Polish Peasant Party are grouped in one parliamentary wing, and directly opposite them, in the other wing, are the authors of the anticommunist campaign grouped in the Center Accord, WAK, and KPN. This does not augur well for parliamentary debates about the future model of the state, especially on the new constitution.

Another disturbing phenomenon was the low election turnout. This shows that our society generally does not trust the present parties, and that it is putting off a final decision on political options.

It is highly uncertain whether the new parliament will be capable of producing a stable government. Indeed, it is uncertain how long the new parliament will last. The previous parliament was considered a "contractual" one. It would be paradoxical if the first Sejm of the Third Republic also turns out to be a temporary political phenomenon.

The parliamentary fragmentation will encourage a rise in the president's position, on whom enormous responsibility for Poland's stability in the nearest future now rests. A big question mark hangs over the current reforms. The country is entering a difficult transitional phase, and it is difficult to view the newly elected Sejm's chances with optimism. Even so, a feeling of responsibility must be firmly demanded from all the elected deputies. Many of them were elected solely on the basis of their election promises. The next elections will show whether they are capable of keeping them.

Daily Says Fragmentation 'Greater Than Expected'

AU0111105991 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 28 Oct 91 p 5

[Piotr Pacewicz commentary: "Who Won, Who Lost"]

[Text] The diversification of the voting is greater than expected.

The Democratic Union ran out of strength at the end of the election campaign, and its election victory is far smaller than the opinion polls suggested. Similarly, the Liberal Democratic Congress' result does not reflect the increasing support for that party indicated in the opinion polls. Together, these two reformist post-Solidarity forces have won only 115 seats and only slightly more than one-fifth of all votes. The Center Accord won slightly more votes than the opinion polls indicated it would. Therefore, preliminary forecasts suggest that the three largest post-Solidarity parties will together earn less than one-third of the votes—28 percent to be exact—and 143 parliamentary seats.

The considerable success achieved by the Alliance of the Democratic Left, reflecting the support Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz enjoyed in the presidential election, indicates the stability of the electorate of the Social Democratic Party of the Republic of Poland, an electorate that was probably given additional resolve by the sharp attacks delivered against it by President Walesa, the Church, and other authorities. The well-organized Polish Peasant Party, formerly the United Peasant Party, fared very well. It beat the "Solidarity" peasant party by over 100 percent. Preliminary results indicate that the old coalition earned a total of 19 percent of the votes and exactly 100 seats. The actual number of votes could be greater because some people were afraid to admit that they were going to vote for post-communists.

The Catholic Election Campaign fared better than the opinion polls suggested, because the Church provided its electorate with energetic encouragement. The Church issued instructions about who to vote for, the president said he himself would vote for a Christian party, and many parishes actually rallied voters together.

The coalition of parties mentioned in the Church's voting instructions, i.e., the Center Citizen's Accord, the Catholic Election Alliance, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Solidarity Peasant Party, won 28 percent of all votes and about 120 seats.

In the election campaign, the Confederation for an Independent Poland was one of the most aggressive and demagogic groups, and that, plus the fact that it is one of the oldest opposition parties, gave it a phenomenal election success. The Confederation probably attracted the votes of the extremely despondent part of the former Solidarity electorate.

GAZETA WYBORCZA on Election Results

AU0111111091 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 28 Oct 91 p 1

[Ernest Skalski commentary: "The First Sejm of the Third Republic"]

[Text] The first free parliamentary elections since the war are behind us. In some respects, they are the first free parliamentary elections since 1928. We are going to have a parliament that has not been imposed on us by any foreign or domestic force. That is the choice of a sovereign people, the highest instance of democracy. Whatever the faults of this choice, by its very nature, it is far better than even the most enlightened dictatorship and the most efficient authoritarian system, which of course does not mean that there us no room for improvement.

One should assume that those who went to the polls were guided by the country's best interests. They cast their votes for the parties they considered to be the best for Poland. It is the politicians who are to blame for the fact that there are so many of these parties and that most of them have no clear political profile or intelligible program. It is the fault of the politicians who adopted a disastrous election code that encourages fragmentation and makes it difficult to establish a clear majority or a convincing parliamentary opposition, as well as the politicians who deliberately split the Solidarity bloc last year.

The forces that stem from the Solidarity stream, weakened and divided by this split, still comprise over half of the Sejm. Even if one subtracts from them the groups that did not support the market reforms and cannot be considered democratically stable, there still remains a sizable group of parties that supports the present path of changes in one way or another, the changes that have been implemented in Poland over the past two years, for better or for worse.

Of these forces, one should mention the Democratic Union, the strongest group in the country, which shows that it is more profitable to unite than to divide. Without doubt, another such force is the Liberal Democratic Congress, and some of the parties from the Solidarity camp may also be included in this category. Although it may be difficult to communicate with them, together they form a considerable force that could win over other parties or deputies belonging to other parties to the side of the reforms. In any case, the balance of forces in the Sejm will change as time passes. Various configurations are possible, but the continuation of the present changes still has a major chance of success in this Sejm.

To sum up, things will be tough, tougher than they might have been. Nevertheless, the situation must be seen the way it is, and one must perform one's work and keep objectives in sight.

Catholic Parties Considered 'Victorious Bloc'

AU0111120291 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 28 Oct 91 pp 1-2

['AC'-signed commentary: "What Coalition Will Form a Parliamentary Majority"]

[Text] Initial forecasts regarding the results of the 27 October parliamentary elections confirm the enormous fragmentation of the Polish political scene and the confusion this is causing among the electorate, although—if one considers the very short time during which the party system in Poland has been evolving and what is a completely absurd electoral code under such circumstances—it has to be stated that the elections nevertheless revealed the main trends in public preferences with respect to concrete political tendencies.

Leaving aside the divisions along party and community lines, the elections have produced a victorious bloc: The bloc composed of Christian groupings that clearly and unambiguously advocate a Christian system of values in public life and economic laws that do not harm the weakest. Thus, it is a bloc made up of political groupings that are resolutely in favor of balance in the economy and on social issues. Assuming that a coalition comprising these parties is possible—the parties being the Center Citizens Accord, the Catholic Election Campaign, and the Christian Democratic Party—this ideological and programmatic tendency can be considered to be the elections' spiritual victor. Then, one also has to take into account the fact that peasant parties identify closely with Christian values—in the West, Christian peasant movements often dominate the political scene—and that means there is a possibility that a strong coalition will emerge in the Polish Parliament, a coalition that is capable of assuming responsibility for the future of the country and of eliminating the domination of Parliament by groupings of a leftist, post-communist character that so paralyzed all legislative activity during the previous Sejm's term of office.

It is difficult to gauge the real significance of the election results; there was no one who knew what the results were as this commentary was being written. Assessments can only be very general.

The artificial, gross exaggerations of the preelection polls that showed only one post-"Solidarity" tendency to have an overwhelmingly dominant position proved to be false. It has turned out that the formation obtained results that fell short of expectations, and the results actually obtained by those who were prematurely declared the victors—the Democratic Union—can be described as a defeat.

The relatively high position of the post-communist left may come as something of a surprise. However, if the results are compared to those of the presidential elections, it turns out that its electorate has hardly grown at all, although efforts were made to exploit public dissatisfaction by employing the extremist kinds of demagogic slogans to increase it.

The results obtained by groupings linked to the rural electorate come as no surprise at all. If one considers the mood among this occupational and social group, one can easily predict that agricultural problems will finally have genuine spokesmen in the new parliament.

Do these projected election results make it possible to make any serious predictions of a purely political kind? It is difficult to accept the very pessimistic comments made during the television election studio program, and so, despite everything, one would like the new parliament to have some chance of success. For this to be more than just expressing a wish, it has to be stated that an enormous responsibility rests with the president. It is the president who should become the main initiator of a parliamentary coalition that would guarantee a maximum degree of stability in the system of government, and stability for executive authority in particular. At this dramatic time, the politicians face an enormous task—that of aiding all those presidential initiatives that will make it possible to ensure the stability of the political system and to place that above the particular interests of parties and the ideologies with which individual politicians identify. There may be an element of pathos in stating this, but the future of the country really does depend on the sense of responsibility that is felt by a parliament that has been chosen in accordance with the will of society (although the turnout was only about 40 percent), and no one who will take a seat on the Sejm benches can feel that he is exempted from bearing that responsibility.

Left Urges Further Reforms Without 'Extremism'

AU0111130991 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 28 Oct 91 p 1

[Stanislaw Cwik commentary: "100 Words"]

[Text] Poland has stopped living in the past. The services performed by the veteran are losing their significance, and pins, symbols, and slogans are ending up on the political scrap heap. The present and the future determined the results of these first completely free and democratic parliamentary elections.

Initial forecasts show that Polish society is pluralistic and, that following the elections, it will be able to stand on two legs—a left one and a right one—despite what the president has been recently suggesting and despite the hostile preelection campaign waged by the governing right-wing and its television.

Parliament now faces the great task of defending democratic achievements against the lure of dictatorship while, at the same time, also defending the continuation of economic and social reforms. However, it should be a continuation of reform that is adjusted to take account of experience, a continuation that is rational and is free of the ideological extremism of the liberals.

A new democratic opportunity has opened up before Poland. Let us hope that during the new parliament's term of office, better and more effective use will be made of that opportunity than during the past two years of "Solidarity" supremacy.

Sejm Speaker Interviewed on Term of Office

AU0111130291 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Oct 91 p 3

[Interview with Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz by Eliza Olczyk; place and date not given: "That Was A Tough Parliament"]

[Excerpts] [Olczyk] The Tenth Sejm commenced its work endowed with an enormous measure of social confidence, but this confidence began to wane after several months. Last spring, most people already had a negative opinion of the Sejm. Why was the starting capital of confidence exhausted so quickly? Normally, a parliamentary term lasts four years.

[Kozakiewicz] Eventually, all institutions and people become morally spent and use up the confidence society has vested in them. The more difficult the times, the faster this confidence dissipates. This is normal, and I do not think the Sejm lost its social confidence any faster than other institutions did. A presidential term of office normally lasts five years, and yet Lech Walesa has also lost a major portion of the social confidence that he first had.

It is a fact that this Sejm can be criticized for various things, e.g., for introducing Balcerowicz' reforms. The unilateral changes, the failure to appreciate social affairs, the neglect of agriculture and state industry, all this is attributable to us. One should remember that the 10th Sejm possessed a pro-reformist orientation from the very beginning, though it acted on the basis of confidence in the government (or, to be more exact, in Mazowiecki) on the one hand, and a lack of any alternative on the other. One can compare this situation to that of a man who goes through a swamp, realizing that he must continue forward because there is no possibility of turning back. [passage omitted]

[Olczyk] This Sejm was not devoid of scandals, such as deputies being members of the controlling bodies of companies, corruption, and traffic offenses. This is not the best possible publicity for a parliament.

[Kozakiewicz] There were similar scandals in the Senate and government. Of course, one may wonder why the Disciplinary Commission examining these affairs never ever called for the lifting of a deputy's immunity to legal prosecution. The answer is that the Commission quite simply knew that the Sejm was coming to a close and that the immunity of the deputies responsible would soon end.

[Olczyk] Mr. Speaker, was it easy to lead the 10th Sejm?

[Kozakiewicz] At times, it was exceedingly tiring and upsetting. The deputies' clubs often had no control over the deputies in them, the decisions of the Council of Elders were altered at every single session, and the entire Sejm sometimes seemed to be falling apart. How could it have been an easy job?

Apart from that, one was not allowed to antagonize this Sejm. We worked in difficult conditions. We were attacked and criticized from outside. Deputies frequently reacted nervously. Sharp clashes occurred, insults were made, and accusations expressed. Every time this happened it was necessary to mediate, reassure the deputies, and see to it that they apologized to each other. This was so exhausting that a longer term of office would have been difficult to endure.

Hungarian Envoy: Bilateral Ties Unsatisfactory

AU3010195491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1901 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 30/10/1991—"The fairest definition of the present relations between Hungary and Romania is: unsatisfactory", said Hungary's ambassador to Bucharest Erno Rudos, after his interview with Foreign Affairs Secretary of State Ionel V. Sandulescu. "There is a lot more to do to improve them and the visit I have just paid Mr. Sandulescu is part of this effort. It was a social call, for us to get acquainted, but we have also approached bilateral problems. The first thing I can say is that we have jointly agreed that our region needed no conflicts. And I do think that we, who bear the responsibility for this must take things seriously. We owe it to our peoples because now, although our political systems have changed, and new possibilities have been created, the results we counted on have not been reached. I am thinking that maybe we should have first taken measures of strengthening confidence so that each government in its turn could offer its people the expected guarantees. I think the embassies of our two countries could mediate talks on such issues. Foreign Secretary Sandulescu asked me to play a twofold part in Romania, that of ambassador of Hungary and ambassador of peace."

PNL Gives Reasons for Participating in Government

AU3110210691 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] A statement faxed by the Communications and Feature Department of the National Liberal Party [PNL] reiterates the reasons for which this party has accepted to participate in the government headed by Theodor Stolojan. The statement specifies that PNL participation in the government is limited by a few objectives that have to be accomplished in the next six months: The new government and the entire nation have to be acquainted with the economic and financial resources with which we set out in December 1989; they have to know how these resources have been used and what the current situation is. These include fuel, gasoline, electricity, and raw materials for industry. Also, agricultural produce and foodstuffs have to be ensured.

The PNL will try to increase the government's level of openness, the statement continues, and to act toward ensuring equity and proper local and general election campaigns. At the same time, it will propose changes in television management and measures to increase that institution's objectivity, as well as measures to depoliticize justice and administration and to combat corruption. Similarly, the statement emphasizes, the PNL's presence in the government is limited to specific objectives and will cease the moment it notes blockages for party reasons on behalf of the partners of the National Salvation Front.

What we have proposed to achieve, the PNL statement concludes, is for the benefit of all social and political forces that genuinely represent the Romanian people and protect their aspirations for freedom, justice, and truth.

Liberal Party Withdraws From Charter of Reform

AU3110171391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1453 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/10/1991—The Liberal Party, consistent with its firm stance against the conservative structures and attitudes of the former communist regime which were preserved inside the current power notes that the National Salvation Front proved incapable of separating those structures and of eliminating them from its ranks and from its political line.

Consequently, the Liberal Party decides to walk out from the association created through the Charter for Reform and Democracy.

The Liberal Party, a deeply reforming party, believes that its gesture does not run counter to the democratic principles of the respective charter, principles which cannot be implemented for the benefit of the Romanian nation at the side of the National Salvation Front, shows a communique from that party sent to "ROMPRES."

The Charter for Reform and Democracy was crated in July 1991 and it includes the National Salvation Front, the Liberal Party (former National Liberal Party-Young Wing), the Agrarian Democratic Party of Romania and the Ecology Movement of Romania.

Stolojan Interviewed on Economic Problems

PM0111092291 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct 91 p 8

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan by Jean-Baptiste Naudet in Bucharest; date not given]

[Text] Bucharest—With his neat blue suit and matching necktie and his full and detailed replies in the economic sphere and often evasive replies on political matters, although he is not ignorant of them, new Romanian Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan, who is 48 years old, looks like what he almost was and wishes to become—a top international public finance official you might meet in the corridors of the IMF or the World Bank. "I was due to start work on 28 October in an international financial institution," the prime minister appointed on 1 October revealed, "and I will start after the general elections."

This "neutral" prime minister does not intend to join "any party," except "perhaps in five years." He will not run in the elections and does not feel "politically close to anyone." That may be why Mr. Stolojan often answers political questions by saying that he does not have time to tackle them. "Six months or so is not enough time for me to change things in Romania," he explained. The prime minister promised to use his time for three things. As soon as he has secured credit from the G-24 [as published] to sustain the currency ("I have good news,

possibly at the beginning of November"), he will make the leu convertible and that will "smash the price system" and make imports more expensive. The second challenge is that he must "negotiate with the trade unions" to contain salaries after the price increase. Finally, Mr. Stolojan promises to organize free and fair elections. The first free local elections will be held before the end of the year, "possibly on 15 December. This depends on the parties and on Parliament. We will ask it to work a little harder." Then there will be the second free parliamentary elections as soon as possible.

The Struggle Against Corruption

Will he try to change the status of television to ensure that it is not disputed during the forthcoming elections? "Television is dependent on Parliament. I cannot change the television management." Will he attack the nomenklatura, which, according to Petre Roman, his predecessor, sabotaged the implementation of reforms? He will not have time: "My work is very limited." Nor will he have time to go abroad, except when it is strictly necessary. Nor does he have "time to waste" on finding out whether Mr. Roman is right to say that the head of the Romanian Intelligence Service, heir to the Securitate, caused his downfall. Does he have confidence in the leader of the Romanian Intelligence Service, who has kept his job? "I have no choice. What can I do?" he asked. The only burning issue Mr. Stolojan promises to tackle is that of corruption. "The government will fight, but I would also like the population to fight corruption," he added.

With regard to his economic objectives, Mr. Stolojan was much more cooperative. Regarded as a sector without a future under Ceausescu, the capitalist economy "was my hobby," he said. As a lecturer in the faculty of the "nonsocialist" countries' economies, he became head of the international department in the Finance Ministry (where he was the party's number-two person) before being propelled during the revolution to the post of deputy finance minister and then finance minister in the Roman government. "I knew what was happening in Hungary and Poland before 1989, and, as soon as the revolution started, I knew immediately what I had to do," Mr. Stolojan said. He quietly resigned from the Roman government because the latter was reluctant to impose austerity. The new prime minister now still knows what he can and must do in this particular sphere. On the other hand, more political questions will be dealt with by the members of the next government "after the elections," Mr. Stolojan explained, "because they will have five years to think about it. Unfortunately, my time is very limited."

Agriculture Minister Notes Economic Shortcomings

AU3010204491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1924 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 30/10/1991—In a news conference on "The State of Romanian Agriculture" on Wednesday, October 30, Agriculture and Food Minister Petre Marculescu told journalists that that vital branch of the national economy had been seriously affected by the lack of material and financial means, as due attention had not been paid to it in time. Agriculture, he said, has not been regularly supplied with what it needs, especially fuel for tractors and harvesting combines, the monthly fuel supply over August-October being just enough for the operation of farm machinery for 14 to 16 days. This is one of the reasons why there was delay in cereal harvesting and in the performance of autumn ploughing and sowing operations, with the known consequences on the food industry and the population's supply.

The minister also referred to the ensurance of raw materials for the sugar and edible oil production, to the need for credits and subsidies for farm production, and the necessity to supply producers with new farm machinery and to advance amendments to the land law and to some draft laws on lease and other current aspects in agriculture.

In conclusion, Mr. Marculescu referred to the aid Romania is to get from the EEC—potatoes, wheat, cheese, powder milk, fodder—and from Canada—credits and scientific and production cooperation ventures.

Government Spokesman Discusses Economic Issues

AU0111083091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2004 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/10/1991—Romania's industrial output over the first eight months of the current year stood at 82.7 of the last year's equivalent period, while employees represented 97 percent of the compared period, said Thursday, 31 October, Government Spokeswoman Iolanda Staniloiu, at this week's news briefing.

The October 1991 average real wages for all Romania makes up for 80 percent of the corresponding 1990 month.

The dangerous tendency has been noticed of granting salary indexations and compensations in no correlation with the benchmarks agreed through negotiations or with the enterprises' own financial means. She also pointed out errors made in the relationships with the trade unions which imposed salary growths that diminished their companies' profits or even rendered them null, thus exceeding lawful limits by 6 to 13 percent.

Under the circumstances, the government set it as its task for the following period to adopt a series of measures in the salary system such as: A decent ratio at macroeconomic level between prices and wages, a socio-economically acceptable rate of inflation, incentive-promoted private and group initiative and performance, the strict equilibrium between a solvable demand and the supply of goods and services.

Mrs. Staniloiu said the executive is contemplating a new system of annual cumulative computation of salaries for

state-owned companies, a progressive income tax for the overall pay funds in strict correlation with economic performance so as to discourage granting of disproportionate salaries by inefficient companies, a scale of bonuses and incentives for exceptional merits, of income-tax-exempt bonuses and incentives for highly performant employees.

The spokeswoman, referring to the pension and social insurance system, showed that an accurate analysis points at an 80 to 127 percent increase of the pensions purchasing power compared to October 1990. Among the difficulties she mentioned in this respect is the falling ratio between the average salary and the average pension from 48.9 percent in October 1990 to 44.9 percent in October 1991, while the deficit of social insurance funds for the year running is estimated at lei 4.4 million and expected to worsen with the rising number of retirees included in labour grades 1 and 2 (hard and noxious).

The government has also decided, said the spokeswoman, upon urgent measures to resettle social protection for persons falling away from unemployment benefits.

Mrs. Iolanda Staniloiu also informed that Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan attended, at Costinesti, in September this year, a press conference with province radio-television journalists on matters regarding Romanian economy and privatisation, and that, on that occasion, he was informed that the resort (on the Black Sea Coast), mainly reserved for youths, could not complete some of its investments for lack of funds and it was therefore agreed that, over the following period, the youth tourism company should launch a youth programme, for which the premier endorsed a 150 million lei grant to the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

Budget Minister Announces Substantial EBRD Loan

AU3110172391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0819 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/10/1991—Back from London, where he attended a session of the Board of Directors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the EBRD strategy related to assistance and involvement in assisting the reform and the transition to a market economy in Romania, Florin Bercea, minister of budget, stated to ROMPRES:

The talks had as a starting point a report drafted by EBRD experts who, in our opinion, made an objective analysis of the existing state of affairs in Romania. The directors' conclusions and addresses stressed that Romania must be supported in attaining the goals of the transition to a market economy. The respective strategy and priority directions in which the EBRD will act to support Romania were approved on the occasion.

These priority directions are to assist privatization and restructuring of enterprises; the reform of financial institutions and restructuring of banks; to support infrastructure; agriculture. These are the priorities the EBRD has approved as far as Romania is concerned. On Tuesday, October 28, I attended a pre-negotiation of a loan the EBRD is to grant Romania.

It is meant for communications in Romania and will be rather substantial—in our opinion it might be close to 200 million dollars. The talks with the president of the bank, Mr. Attali, and with the vice-presidents clearly evinced that international financial organization's concern to support Romania.

International

Foreign Ministry Demands Austria Return Aircraft

LD3110220891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1847 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 31, (TANJUG)—Foreign Ministry spokesman Srdjen Kerim today said that Yugoslavia continues to insist that Austria return the aircraft of the Yugoslav Air-Force and hand over the pilot who defected there on Friday [25 October].

In response to a journalist's question about the return of the plane, Kerim mentioned that the Yugoslav Government filed a note with its requests to the Austrian Government on Sunday [27 October]. The Austrian Government turned down the Yugoslav Army's request to return the "MiG-21" on Wednesday [30 October], explaining that this would "infringe on the embargo on arms deliveries to Yugoslavia."

The pilot who defected to Austria, Rudolf Perisin, left Klagenfurt for the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, although an investigation was opened because of the founded suspicion that he violated the Austrian law banning the imports and exports of war material.

Federal

Presidency Session To Discuss Hague Meeting

LD0111111691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—A session of the SFRY Presidency has opened at 1100 [1000 GMT] in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade, the Yugoslav Presidency Information Service reveals. SFRY Presidency Vice President Branko Kostic is chairing the session. Members of the collective head of the state, Borisav Jovic, Jugolsav Kostic, and Sejdo Bajramovic, are attending the session, as well as Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Bogdana Glumac Levakov, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Petar Gracanin, Federal secretary for internal affairs; and Milivoje Maksic, deputy Federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At this session—as previously announced—the Presidency is due to discuss a document prepared for the fourth plenary session on The Hague conference on Yugoslavia to be held 5 November. The Presidency will also discuss some topical problems regarding the functioning of the country's political and economic system.

'Standstill' of Presidency Activity Viewed

LD3110175691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 31 Oct 91

[By Zoran V. Sekulic]

[Text] Belgrade October 31 (TANJUG)—The rump, four-member Presidency of Yugoslavia, which switched to the manner of work envisaged for conditions of an immediate danger of war in early October, has not held any session or issued any statement in the past seven days. No reliable information has been available at the Presidency's information service, and "well-informed sources," themselves, have very unwillingly talked about the situation in the Presidency and around it.

The public has been informed that Presidency Vice President Branko Kostic, a representative of Montenegro, has given two interviews to foreign newspapers. It has also been announced that Serbia's representative in the Presidency Borisav Jovic has received an envoy of the UNESCO director general.

Not much information has been available either about the four Presidency members who refuse to participate in the work of the collective Yugoslav head of state.

Two of the four—Presidency President Stjepan Mesic, who is Croatia's representative, and Vasil Tupurkovski, who represents Macedonia—visited The Hague last week as "ordinary citizens," while no information has been available about representative of Bosnia-Hercegovina Bogic Bogicevic and Slovenia's representative Janez Drnovsek.

Since work in the conditions of an immediate danger of war implies a "continuous session" of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, as officially explained in early October, it is only logical to ask what is the reason for the current standstill and how long it will last. There have been indications that the rump Presidency no longer has the same room for maneuvring, which has partly been due to the fact that the European "Twelve" early in the week qualified as "a state coup" the Yugoslav Presidency's shift to the manner of work envisaged for conditions of an immediate danger of war.

As far as the European Community is concerned, as Lord Carrington has quite openly said in The Hague, "the Presidency of Yugoslavia does not exist," as does not either "Yugoslavia as it was up to now." It remains to be seen whether Belgrade will react to the latest E.C. assessments. However, the Yugoslav Presidency seems to have ceased to be a partner in talks for Europe, at least for the time being.

The current standstill in the work of the Presidency of Yugoslavia has most likely been due also to changes in relations between Presidency Vice President Kostic and the leadership of his Republic of Montenegro.

Since the Montenegrin parliament has sided with the republican leadership in the dispute over the leadership's acceptance of The Hague document, Kostic has found himself in some kind of a vacuum—while he continues to hold the office of Yugoslav Presidency vice president, he most likely no longer enjoys as strong support from his republic as so far.

The question which presents itself is whether the Yugoslav Presidency has gone silent because it has truly been

shaken or because it is gathering strength to carry on with the actions it has started and to launch new ones.

POLITIKA Comments on 'Ustasha Terror'

LD3110122791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1034 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 31 (TANJUG)—A total of 40 bodies of victims of Ustasha terror in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia have been found so far in the River Danube where it flows through the Yugoslav autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

This was, in a statement published today by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA, said by Professor Dr. Milos Tasis of the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Novi Sad.

"Proof that these people were the victims of Ustasha terror in Slavonia and western Srem comes from traces of torture carried out before their liquidation, markings found on their clothing and other details," POLITIKA says.

"Most of the victims were shot in the back of the head from a short distance by large-calibre handguns or rifles," the daily quotes Novi Sad police as saying.

The police also said that before their liquidation all the victims had been subjected to the most horrible methods of torture, including fracturing their arms, legs, skulls, ribs and even entire rib cages, while in one instance the victim was alive when thrown into the river after being tortured, POLITIKA writes.

Police sources also said that the savagery shown by the executioners shows that they are professional killers, the daily writes.

The daily also points to a warning from the government of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region of Slavonia, Baranja and western Srem in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia that the bodies found in the Danube thus far are just a fraction of all the Serbs from the territory who were thrown into the Danube after being tortured and killed by the Croatian armed formations.

"The bodies of most of the victims were cut open by their executioners to make them sink to the bottom of the river. There exist many accounts attesting to this by people who succeeded in evading death in this manner," the daily writes.

Slovenia

Democratic Party on Hague, Border With Croatia

AU3110134791 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0600 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Members, sympathizers, and other guests of the Democratic Party of Slovenia from the three coastal communes gathered at the precongress meeting in Izola yesterday. Many people attended the meeting because Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel and Minister of Internal Affairs Igor Bavcar had a lot to say. Ida Kogej reports:

[Kogej] The debate developed in two directions—first, about the issues on which Dr. Rupel and Bavcar could comment as the holders of government functions, and second, about the main points of the Democratic Party of Slovenia's program. The Hague peace conference promised Slovenia's international recognition before the end of this year but at the same time proposed the formation of a customs union that would represent Slovenia's incorporation, of a sort, in the form of a Yugoslav state. We reject this because we believe that we would lose a part of our independence in this way.

The United Nations is preparing a package of sanctions against the so-called Yugoslavia, and especially against Serbia. However, there is a danger that the United Nations will punish everybody indiscriminately by these sanctions. Therefore, our delegation must prepare itself well for the Tuesday [5 November] session of The Hague peace conference. At the gathering of the Democratic Party in Izola, Igor Bavcar spoke primarily as the organizer of preparations for the party's congress, which will take place in three weeks. [passage omitted]

People from Istria, of course, asked the two ministers mainly about the issue of the border between Slovenia and Croatia and about the border guard. Bavcar said that the border is unfortunately a necessity. However, he added, there are 19 white patches [bela lisa] where the course of the border with Croatia has not been drawn precisely. We do not demand any significant corrections of the border, and the present time is not suitable for it. Whatever we might achieve we will do it in a consentaneous manner.

Bucar Grants Interview to French Press on Crisis

LD0111035591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1433 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, October 31 (TANJUG)—Franc Bucar, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Republic of Slovenia, has admitted that Slovenian representatives in Federal institutions were engaged, among other things, in intelligence activities.

"This enabled us to defeat the Yugoslav People's Army in the June war not by weapons but by using our heads," said Bucar in an interview published by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS today.

He admitted that Slovenia's "relations with Croatia have become somewhat cooler," but criticized the neighbouring republic for its "mistakes on the military and institutional levels" and for failing to repeat Slovenia's success in the measuring of forces with the army.

In this context Bucar denied, contrary to earlier statements by senior Slovenian officials, that Slovenia had given or sold weapons to Croatia.

He also said that President of the Federal Presidency Stipe Mesic was wrong in remaining at the head of that body, "an artificial, Serb-dominated institution."

In Bucar's view, Ante Markovic made the same mistake because the "federation of which he continues to be the prime minister no longer exists."

Franc Bucar claimed that there was no danger of Slovenia "shortly becoming a new Austrian province." "We have not freed ourselves from one kind of shackles to put on another," he said, adding he had the "impresion that the Austrians too have become more mature as a nation."

Croatia

Further on Arrival of Flotilla in Dubrovnik

Mesic Speaks to Crowd

LD3110225991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The president of the Yugoslav Presidency, Stipe Mesic, said today in Dubrovnik in front of the St. Blaise Church: We have come with this convoy to say to you: Do not be afraid, you are not alone. We have also come to bring you support and encouragment, and we will break the backbone of Serbian imperialism. You have encouraged us with your conduct, and we are sure now that Dubrovnik will not fall.

Stipe Mesic then went on to say that the werewolves and hyenas who were attacking Croatia's shrine of culture—where they have always encountered hospitality—could acknowledge his message that they will be brought to justice and stressed that the Croatian people would not confine themselves to mere appeals as they would fight for their freedom. Mesic criticized Europe and America for allowing democracy to be attacked and for encouraging imperialists with their silence. He said: We will tell them: Gentlemen, you can and must help, not for our sake but for your own sake, because this war is being waged against democracy and Europe. He added that there will be more difficulties on the road to the final liberation of Croatia and Dubrovnik.

Nothing will be the same after the 5 November session in The Hague, said the president of the Yugoslav Presidency claiming: We will triumph! [passage omitted]

Mesic Gives News Conference

LD3110182991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—The convoy arrived and broke through the blockade without encountering force, and you are here to witness what is going on and what has been happening in and around Dubrovnik, SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic said today at a news conference at Dubrovnik's municipal Assembly following the arrival of the peace convoy. In reply to a journalist's question, Mesic said: "The Army has carried out a coup and all appeals to this effect are futile because it is carrying out Milosevic's orders and those of the generals." He added that as early as this morning he had tried to obtain Admiral Brovet's approval for about 20 Yugoslav and foreign journalists to visit the occupied areas, but was told that Brovet was busy and that he should leave a message. In his final words Mesic said that he had left a message to this effect, but he had received no message by 1400 [1300 GMT] when the conference was about to end.

Asked whether the blockade of Dubrovnik would be lifted by sending in military reinforcements, or whether this would be achieved by political means, Mladen Ramljak, vice president of the Croatian Government, said that Europe should realize as soon as possible that it is necessary to lift the blockade of Dubrovnik and other Croatian towns so as to facilitate concrete results in the process of negotiating peaceful solutions.

The participants in the convoy have set up a permanent center in Dubrovnik in order to consolidate the already established links, thus helping as many Dubrovnik people as possible to return to their homes. They will spend the rest of the day visiting the sites of attacks and talking to citizens. Tommorow they will leave Dubrovnik and set sail for Split and Rijeka via the island of Korcula.

Convoy Departs for Korcula

LD0111101791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The Libertas convoy left the Dubrovnik harbor of Gruz shortly after 0830 and sailed for Korcula. There are somewhat fewer passengers in the convoy than when it arrived.

The convoy, named "Return of sons of Dubrovnik to Dubrovnik" or "Convoy of peace, love and goodwill", which arrived in Dubrovnik on Thursday [31 October] has been officially dubbed "Libertas."

At the foot of Mount Srdj a Libertas convoy office has been opened with the task of working on the return of refugee Dubrovnik citizens to the town and alleviating the life of those who have remained in the town under conditions of no water, electricity, or basic essentials.

Army, Dubrovnik Officials Continue Negotiations

AU3110192891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Report by Perica Djakovic]

[Text] At exactly 1100 [1000 GMT] the representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, the parliamentary mission of the EC, and the Crisis Committee of the city of Dubrovnik resumed negotiations in Cavtat. Today's talks should be much more concrete than those held yesterday simply because they are lasting much longer today. They have in fact not ended yet. They stopped and then resumed after a brief break.

As Lieutenant Radoslav Svicevic, head of the Staff of the Operations Group, told reporters during the break, the first part of the talks focused on the exchange of prisoners. In other words, the Army wanted to know what happened to the third captured soldier. The Croatian authorities stress that only two soldiers were captured in the actions so far.

Svicevic said that the 11 proposals for the normalization of life in Dubrovnik, which the Army has put forward to the Dubrovnik representatives, were also discussed today. The impression is that (?the representatives of Dubrovnik are avoiding this topic) today. In the continuation of negotiations there will more talk about (?division), although it is difficult to see any solution because it is not clear who is making decisions about (?all this) on behalf of Croatia. It is interesting, Svicevic said, that the possibility of including Stipe Mesic in the talks was mentioned. The representatives of Dubrovnik replied that they did not invite him and that he can only harm them at present. It would have been better if the Slavija ship brought gas rather than Mr. Mesic. Negotiations are continuing.

The ship Ilirija arrived from Dubrovnik with 215 new refugees today. Of these, 42 stayed in the Hercegnovi port. The Dubrovnik front has been quiet today.

Cease-Fire Deemed 'Illusory' in Vukovar Area

AU3110170191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Report by Miroslav Milovanovic]

[Text] Not even today has been without explosions in the area of the liberated places of Mirkovci, Jankovci, Ceric, [name indistinct], between Tovarnik, Vinkovci, and Vukovar. The cease-fire is illusory for members of the 1001 combat unit of the Yugoslav People's Army and a small number of the remaining residents in this area. It is illusory because the crushed Croatian forces are trying in every possible way to deal a blow and introduce disquiet into the liberated area.

They are opening fire from possible weapons, but less and less frequently, which is a sign that they are running out of ammunition. There is more and more disarray in their ranks.

Ustasha snipers, concealed in the thick corn fields and woods are increasingly firing bullets in vain. The flying Charlies are no longer so precise, and infrequent grenades from other weapons are mainly shot into emptiness.

The 1001 combat unit on the (?defense) line of the liberated places toward Vinkovci and Vukovar has so far not suffered any losses.

Cease-Fire Violations in Vukovar, Osijek Continue

LD3110174291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG)—Violations of the ceasefire in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia continued today. According to reports of TANJUG's reporters, intensified battles were waged over the past two or three days for the cities of Vukovar and Osijek, in eastern Slavonia and the territory of western Slavonia.

The Yugoslav Government today called on all participants in the armed conflicts in the country to observe the main principles of the international humanitarian law. In its announcement, the government demands an end to be put to attacks on civilians and their property. It also demands assistance to the wounded and ill people, and a humane treatment of the prisoners.

The federal parliament today announced the Yugoslav Red Cross' information that there were over 422,000 refugees in the country. This number does not include around 5,000 families of active servicemen who fled Slovenia after this Yugoslav republic adopted unilateral acts and proclaimed its secession from Yugoslavia in late June.

A convoy of vessels carrying humanitarian aid, which left Split on Wednesday under the slogan "To Save Dubrovnik", arrived in this medieval city today. One of the passengers was Yugoslav Presidency President Stepan Mesic.

British ambassador to Belgrade Peter Hall said that he and a group of other diplomats have seen for themselves on Tuesday that allegations that the old part of Dubrovnik was damaged "were really exaggerated". On Tuesday, diplomats and military attaches of Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Greece and The Netherlands toured Dubrovnik, which is on UNESCO's world heritage list.

Croatian authorities claimed that the Yugoslav People's Army destroyed the walled center of Dubrovnik in October.

The commissions of The Hague conference on Yugoslavia are resuming work today in an effort to find solutions for the remaining disagreements on a series of questions.

Vukovar's Survival Not Dependent on Negotiations

LD3110195991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Report by Josip Esterreicher from Vukovar]

[Excerpts] The presistence with which Vukovar is being destroyed by the shelling from a distance is an indicator of the occupier's inability to conquer the remnants of this proud town and a clear indication that there is no will to negotiate a cease-fire on the Vukovar battlefront. [passage omitted]

Whether Vukovar survives and remains in Croatia does not depend on the will of any political factor but on the power and success of Croatian weapons. If this is not clear to the Croatian public or rather to those who make relevant political and military decisions then the efforts so far by the defenders of Vukovar could become a futile exercise.

Army Responds to Mortar Fire in Vukovar

AU3110212091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Report by Mirko Stankovic from Vukovar]

[Text] Yesterday, after several hours of exchanging fire which resulted in Croatian soldiers in Vukovar being silenced, the black-shirts carried out new armed provocations in the Petrova Gora suburb, where, in addition to the Territorial Defense units, there are also some Army units. A bit later they started firing mortar shells on other positions of the Yugoslav People's Army. The Army responded with all its might from all types of weapons.

This morning there was another armed clash along the strategic Vukovar-Vinkovci road. The enemy has been testing the strength of the Army in this region for days, trying to find a weak link that would give in under the attack of their forces and in this way enable them to withdraw from Vukovar. One should say that all the attempts made so far have failed and that the enemy has suffered great losses in terms of (?men) and equipment.

This morning, Croatian Radio mentioned for the umpteenth time that the Croatian fighters in Vukovar are in a very difficult position and that the only chance to save them and withdraw them from the town is to ask the Supreme Command of Croatia to organize a breach. However, the forces encircling the town are prepared for such events, just as they have been up to now. They say that every possible attack on the encirclement will be thwarted.

Since 0600 [0700 GMT] today, the positions of the Corps of the National Guard in the town were shelled with mortars, howitzers, and multi-barrel missile launchers. They are also being attacked by the Territorial Defense of Vukovar from the Petrova Gora suburb.

Finally, let us say that no reply has been received to yesterday's ultimatum demanding that the Croats surrender the town. The thought processes of those who still believe in some miraculous escape is probably the cause of the delay. The old proverb that patience is a virtue will not work in this case.

Army: Croat Forces Using Posion Gas in Vukovar

LD3110221391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, Vukovar, Oct 31 (TANJUG)—Military sources claim that Croatian forces used poison gas in today's clashes in Vukovar.

Five soldiers were taken to the military medical center in Belgrade while fifteen received first aid in a military field hopital, as cited.

All soldiers are off the critical list.

It has still not been specified what type of poison gas was used and experts and doctors are expected to give their opinion on this.

Fierce fighting took place throughout the day in Vukovar between members of the Croatian forces on the one hand and units of the Yugoslav Peole's Army (JNA) and Serbian territorial units on the other.

Military sources cite that army units today were able to break through to a street which is an important communication link for intercity traffic, thus hampering supplies to the Croatian forces from the city's warehouses.

Planes of the Yugoslav Air Force today bombed a police station, the headquarters of the territorial defence and a nuclear shelter, which contained ammunition and equipment.

Croatian radio in this afternoon's news [words indistinct] report specfically about the air attack on Vukovar.

Sources close to the JNA command stationed in the vicinity of Osijek, also in Slavonia, reported that Croatian forces on several occasions today opened fire on army positions. There were no casualties in the attacks, as reported.

According to Croatian radio news, the army and Serbian territorial units today opened fire on Valpovo and Belisce. The radio claims that four persons were killed and 17 wounded.

Zadar Attacked, Air Raid Alert Sounded

LD0111004991 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2235 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Tonight, the people of Zadar had to head for their shelters for the first time in the last 25 days. An air raid alert was sounded at 1830 [1730 GMT]. The aggressor army began its provocations at about 1600 [1500 GMT] from the direction of Zemunik and Smokovic, but the provocations evolved into a full attack on the town itself. At 1830 [1730 GMT] the aggressor opened mortar fire from its positions in Babin Dub, Musarstan, and Crni on the eastern parts of Zadar. The mortars were soon joined by cannons, whose projectiles started falling on the center of the town; some of them even hit its historic zone. [passage omitted]

Inter-Croatian Paramilitary Clashes in Zagreb

LD0111110991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Zagreb, Nov 1 (TANJUG)—The toll of the clashes between members of Croatian armed formations in central Zagreb on Wednesday [30 October] evening is one dead and one seriously injured.

The Zagreb police department said on Thursday [31 October] that police reservists and Croatian guardsmen clashed with armed and uniformed members of the Croatian Extreme Nationalist Party of Law.

The Belgrade daily BORBA writes on Friday [1 November] that this has become a regular picture of Zagreb, where such clashes are increasingly frequent,

despite a ban on party police forces and armies and the unlicenced carrying of weapons.

The daily cites police data that "this year alone in Zagreb, uniformed persons carried out 378 armed attacks on citizens" and "there were 232 shots from various weapons at public places—pistols, guns, automatic weapons and even mortars."

There were 40 burglaries and break-ins into flats accompanied by threats with weapons, 17 illegal seizures of vehicles, five murders, one rape....., BORBA said, citing police information.

Serbia

Milosevic, EC Envoy on 'Unprecedented' Ultimatum

LD0111030191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic received special EC envoy Henri Wijnaendts in Belgrade today.

Milosevic said that the ultimatum to Serbia and threats of sanctions and blockade against it are unprecedented in recent history since it does not agree that The Hague conference can abolish Yugoslavia.

The EC's initial stand, announced in its own declaration, has been that the decision on Yugoslavia's fate is a matter for its peoples. Therefore, Serbia expects all to respect this stand, President Milosevic said.

Serbia will not accept ultimatums and considers that The Hague conference can achieve success only if all sides in the work of the conference participate on an equal basis and if the interests of all Yugoslav peoples and republics are equally taken into consideration, as the conference has undertaken to do at the beginning of its work.

We are all interested in a peaceful and just solution, President Milosevic emphasized. It can be achieved if truth and justice are in the forefront and not force and pressures. These are the starting points of The Hague conference, and Serbia justly expects everybody to observe them.

As reported, during the talks, which referred to the main questions of the contents of work of The Hague conference, it was noted that it was necessary—on the basis of the standpoints which were outlined, as well as of the work of the working groups in The Hague—to include in the document on an equal basis also the option of a common state for those who want it.

Second, regarding the economic part, it was noted that the necessary conditions existed for the acceptance of the amendments submitted by the Serbian delegation.

Third, regarding the key question concerning the position of the Serbian people in Croatia, it was assessed that it was possible to achieve progress as regards the solution of the special status which will fully guarantee the freedom and security of the Serbian borderlands, including all international guarantees, control, and protection. This implies their own legislature and executive authority which includes their own police forces, autonomous judiciary, autonomous educational system, and so on.

Fourth, it was emphasized that, due to the specific character of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, no decision on its status can be adopted without the agreement of the three equal and constituent peoples.

Serbia will express its position on these questions only when it becomes acquainted with the new text of the proposal.

Serbian Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic and Goran Milinovic, chief of cabinet to the Serbian president, also participated in these talks.

Krajina Officials Assess Paris EC Talks

AU3110175991 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] After their return from Paris where they held talks with the EC representatives and with Mr. Wijnaendts, Milan Babic and Goran Hadzic, representatives of the governments of the Serbian Autonomous Regions in Croatia, held a news conference in the Belgrade International Press Center. Milan Babic assessed the offered framework for negotiations as restrictive and advocated that it be expanded to take into consideration the interests of the Serbian people as a whole. The most attention was caused by Babic's statement that he was most hurt by persuasion and recommendations to accept the offered status for Krajinas which came from the top Serbian leadership in Belgrade. Here is a report by Radovan Pantovic:

[Pantovic] Insufficient media attention, or as Babic said, the absence of the press after the talks in Paris, gave the impression that the talks were held in secrecy along with the assumption that in such circumstances the EC proposals could be accepted. Milan Babic spoke about his talks with Mr. Wijnaendts in which he stressed that a delegation of Serbian Autonomous regions does not demand anything it does not have, but wants to secure what it has gained. If the EC proposal is accepted, Babic said, we would lose even what we have at the moment. For the time being, Babic continued, we have also given up the idea of merging with Serbia, but we cannot give up a demand to live together with the rest of the Serbian people in our own state. The EC proposals are one-sided, biased, and do not take into account the interests of the Serbian people. The Serbian People's demand that the country in which they wish to live is perfectly legitimate and legal, Babic emphasized, and we want to maintain the continuity of this country. Bearing in mind our stands, we people of Krajina would rather all die or emigrate to Europe than to agree to any sort of life in any type of a Croatian state, was what Milan Babic conveyed to Mr. Wijnaendts.

The third document of The Hague conference published today has reduced us to one paragraph, Babic said and added:

[Begin Babic recording] I must say one more thing here. We were most hurt by persuasion and recommendation to accept such an arrangement of the EC regarding the status of Krajinas, which came from the top Serbian leadership in Belgrade. [end recording]

[Pantovic] In reply to a journalist's question on whether Serbian interests have thereby been betrayed by the Serbian authorities, Babic said: Above all, we are not going to betray the interests of the Serbian people, and Serbia always has the chance to make up its mind. I believe that the Serbian people in Serbia will never betray the interests of the whole Serbian people.

When asked about the reasons for the split in Krajina, Babic answered that there is no split, but that there are different opinions and influences coming into Krajina from outside in various ways and most often through individuals.

Goran Hadzic, president of the government of the autonomous region of Baranja, Slavonia and Western Srem, agreed with Milan Babic's statements and said that he was given mandate by his assembly not to sign a single solution by which the Serbian people in this region would find itself within Croatia. Among many answers heard at the two-hour news conference we can quote the following Milan Babic's words: Our aim is to continue participating in Yugoslavia as a part of the Serbian people and as a free autonomous region. Babic explained the term of united Krajina as a community of two autonomous regions in Croatia and Bosanska Krajina. One of the possibilities of defining the united Krajina is as a federal unit of Yugoslavia.

Babic on 'Pressure' To Accept Proposals

LD3110200991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—The president of the Knin Krajina government, Milan Babic, said today in Belgrade that some circles from the Serbian Government have put pressure on delegations of the Serbian regions in Croatia to accept The Hague proposals, although they do not suit the Serbs from Croatia.

Refusing to disclose details about this, Babic said at a news conference in the international press center that this happened at a meeting in Belgrade and that this did not mean that the Serbian interests were betrayed since Serbia has opportunities to make up its mind. Babic concluded that relations with the Serbian Government have not yet been frozen.

Hague Documents 'Unacceptable'

LD0111022191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG)—The head of government of the self-proclaimed Serbian autonomous region of Krajina, Milan Babic, today said that the delegation of the Serbian autonomous regions in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia had been pressed by ranking officials of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia to accept The Hague documents, although they were "totally unacceptable" for those regions, as he specified.

Babic told newsmen in Belgrade that the pressure was "disappointing and shocking," but set out that the "Serbian authorities have not yet betrayed the Serbian interest, since Serbia has time to make a choice."

The Hague document, which calls for Yugoslavia to be a loose association, has been rejected only by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and accepted by the presidents of the other five Yugoslav republics. Milosevic has explained that The Hague document illegitimately abolishes Yugoslavia.

The European "Twelve" have given Serbia until November 5—when the next plenary session of the conference on Yugoslavia will be held in The Hague—to accept The Hague document, i.e., to decide whether it wishes or not further to participate in the process of the solution of the Yugoslav crisis conducted by the European Community in The Hague.

The E.C. has offered to the Serbs living in Croatia a special status, which they have most categorically rejected, demanding to remain in Yugoslavia, and not in Croatia which has decided to secede.

Babic said that the Serbs living in Croatia would never again live in a Croatian state. He set out that, if the E.C. remained firm in its stands, the Serbs who live in Croatia would turn to the United Nations.

Asked what the Serbs in Croatia would do if Serbia was to sign The Hague document, Babic replied, "The Serbian Government is not the government of Krajina or the supreme commander of the Yugoslav Army."

Babic stressed that "Krajina and the Yugoslav People's Army have the same goal, which is the preservation of the state of Yugoslavia."

Region Official Calls All-Serbian Meeting

LD3110194491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Novi Sad, Oct 31 (TANJUG)—Ilija Koncarevic, president of the assembly of the so-called Serbian region of Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem, proposed today that all Serbian regions outside Serbia urgently hold a joint constituent assembly "to determine in a democratic spirit the basis for and the manner of adopting state and legal acts of a third Yugoslavia."

The Serbian region of Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem was unilaterally proclaimed in the eastern part of the Republic of Croatia where Serbs are the majority population. Yet another such region was unilaterally proclaimed in this republic, and four others in the neighbouring republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Koncarevic proposed a meeting of representatives of the assemblies of these six regions and the holding of a constituent assembly in a letter sent today to the presidents of these assemblies, president of the federal parliament Slobodan Gligorijevic and the Yugoslav public. A copy of the letter was also sent to TANJUG's office in Novi Sad.

The Serbian population in Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem is committed "to such a settlement of the Yugoslav crisis as would pave the way for the creation of a third Yugoslavia" and the region's assembly has upheld a resolution on the unification of all Serbian regions, said Koncarevic.

Daily Explores Official's Alleged Resignation

LD3110131691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1047 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 31 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily BORBA today tries to trace an unconfirmed report that a vice premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, Slobodan Prohaska, has resigned.

Quoting another Serbian vice premier, Budimir Kosutic, BORBA writes that "Prohaska did not tender his resignation to parliament... as he had announced he would do at the government's session."

Kosutic disclaims all knowledge of the reason for Prohaska's resignation, but believes that it is a "good thing for a nice government reshuffle."

The resignations of Vice Premier Velimir Radivojevic and Minister of Education Dimitrije Dimitrijevic have been accepted since the Serbian Government took office last February. The Defence Minister, Rear-Admiral Miodrag Jokic, has been replaced by Lt.-Gen. Tomislav Simovic, Interior Minister Radmilo Bogdanovic by Zoran Sokolovic, Minister of Sport and Youth Goran Trivan by former basketball player Dragan Kicanovic and Foreign Minister Branko Mikasinovic by Vladislav Jovanovic.

Resignations have also been tendered by Minister of Culture Radomir Saranovic, Labour Minister Branka Jesic and Health Minister Nikola Mitrovic.

Vojvodina Defense Issues Mobilization Notice

LD0111143191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—All units of the Vojvodina Territorial Defense have been carrying out successfully all tasks given to them by relevant commands of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. The response of reservists to the new mobilization, called in order to relieve the currently engaged units, was more than 90 percent, and in some cases even 100 percent.

This is stressed in today's statement of the Vojvodina Territorial Defense Headquarters Information Service, which says that it, with the help of working organizations and the bodies of power, has been equipping the manpower for winter conditions successfully and has been helping the families of mobilized soldiers.

A high degree of unity has been achieved among Vojvodina Territorial Defense units and morale is high. In other words, stories about differences in reservists' attitude depending on their national and party affiliation, are malicious lies. Activities of some parties influenced only a small number of individuals, the statement affirms.

Members of the Vojvodina Territorial Defense, who have not yet heeded mobilization call-up papers, are duty-bound to explain their absence. Otherwise, their conduct will be condemned and they will be branded traitors by their colleges, the statement of the Vojvodina Territorial Defense Headquarters Information Service concludes.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Bosnian Serbs Consider Hague Document Ultimatum

AU3110212791 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Report by Rada Djokic]

[Text] At today's news conference of the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina, it was said that the EC declaration does not recognize Yugoslavia as a sovereign and internationally recognized state, which is in total disagreement with the CSCE Final Document and the UN Charter. The declaration only recognizes the acts of unilateral secession. It is an ultimatum to the Serbian people. The fact that 50 percent of the citizens of Yugoslavia are against the idea of Yugoslavia being liquidated is ignored in The Hague.

The Serbian people, Radovan Karadzic [head of the Serbian Democratic Party] said, have never accepted ultimatums before in their history and will not do it now. Commenting on a reporter's remark that some parties are trying to equate the referendum in Sandzak and the plebiscite of the Serbian people in Bosnia- Hercegovina, Karadzic said the following: Serbia has not announced changes in the constitutional-legal status of that republic in Yugoslavia, and therefore people in Sandzak do not have right to oppose these changes. In regard to that, Bosnia-Hercegovina is trying to separate itself from Yugoslavia, and we are obliged to ask our people whether they accept this.

Answering the question on how he will represent the Serbian people in the SFRY Presidency in practice, Karadzic said: I will not be a member of the SFRY Presidency. I will go to consultative meetings and this will be the only official representation of Serbs there. I have no intention at all of replacing [Bogic] Bogicevic [member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina]. His place ought to remain empty for a long time before someone decent sits on it.

General Reports on Stationing of Croatian Missiles

LD0111012491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2327 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Nevesinje, October 31 (TANJUG)—Surface-to-surface missiles and 2,000 troops of the Republic of Croatia are stationed in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, commander of the Uzice corps of the Yugolav People's Army (JNA), General Milan Torbica said this evening.

In a talk with members of the European Community (E.C.) observer mission for Bosnia-Hercegovina, Gen. Torbica said that the JNA possessed aerial shots of surface-to-surface missiles deployed in the region of the Citluk municipality.

Gen. Torbica also said that the Croatian command which leads the operations around the city of Dubrovnik on the Croatian coast of the Adriatic is based in Neum.

Gen. Torbica said that seven JNA soldiers have been killed and 30 wounded so far in that part of Hercegovina.

Croats are the predominant population in the belt of western Hercegovina in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and the Croatian Democratic Union, which was formed under the wing of the ruling party in Croatia of the same name, won at the local elections in this region.

Representatives of the JNA informed members of the E.C. mission about arming on a principle of party membership in this republic. For their part, the E.C. mission members said that this was the first time they heard any figures about this.

Presidency Member Says Ravno 'Obliterated'

LD0111033391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Ejup Ganic, Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency member, following the republican presidency commission's visit to Ravno village, Trebinje municipality, said in Sarajevo tonight that this village is completely obliterated.

Military authorities told him that fire was opened on the tail end of an Army column as the Army passed through this village, killing four Montenegrin reservists and prompting the Army to open fire.

Ganic told the press that the Army allowed the commission to visit only the northern part of this village with a Croatian majority but not its southern part for, as they said, security reasons. In the part of the village he visited, he found not a single house which had not been burnt down or hit.

In his words, one should allow for a neutral investigation into the events in Ravno and added that the Army had not let the press enter the village together with the commission.

Montenegro

Representatives Propose Change to Hague Document

LD3110211191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Representatives of Montenegro have asked that in addition to the option which provides for the creation of independent republics and their free association, The Hague document on resolving the Yugoslav crisis should also include the possibility of preserving a common Yugoslav state for interested nations and republics.

This was learned today from sources at the conference on Yugoslavia which yesterday came up with the third "amended" version of the document entitled "the Contractual Convention Provisions" [Ugovorne Odredbe za Konvenciju].

The amendments put forward by the Montenegro representatives are considered to be identical with Serbia's remarks on the general provisions of The Hague document.

The EC and the conference secretariat are preparing the fourth, final, version of The Hague document to be ready for the plenary session on Yugoslavia on 5 November in The Hague.

Negotiations With Croatia Over Prevlaka Reported

LD0111060791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0258 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Titograd, October 31 (TANJUG)—Members of the leadership of Montenegro today said that they were negotiating with the Croatian leadership about Prevlaka, a peninsula which is on the border between these two Yugoslav republics.

Prevlaka is an important military and strategic zone in the Adriatic Sea at the opening of the Gulf of Boka Kotorska. The Prevlaka Peninsula belongs to the territory of Croatia and the Gulf of Boka Kotorska to Montenegro.

Speaking at a press conference of the Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro, Montenegrin Presidency member Milica Pajanovic Djurisic told reporters that "these negotiations are not and cannot be secret, because Montenegrin parliament has sent a proposal for talks to Croatian parliament, which has accepted the proposal."

General secretary of the party and member of the Montenegrin Presidency Svetozar Marovic said that claims about secret talks with Croatian Republican President Franjo Tudjman and Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis were "hallucinations of certain people."

Marovic said that Montenegro had in The Hague represented stands adopted by Montenegrin parliament, in an effort to follow "the path towards a rational settlement of the Yugoslav drama."

Possibility of Coup Rejected

AU3110194291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Report by Jagos Stojanovic from Montenegro]

[Text] Will we unite with Serbia? Will Montenegro be part of a truncated Yugoslavia? Will it have autonomous units within itself? Is a military coup against the current leadership of Montenegro possible? Will the republic have its own army? Did the Presidency of the republic overstep its authority by ordering the units to return from Banija? These are only some of the questions posed by reporters to the leaders of the Democratic Party of Socialists, Sveto Marovic, Milica Pejanovic, and Predrag Bulatovic. Montenegro and Serbia are two brotherly peoples and nothing can and will be changed regarding this, Sveto Marovic said categorically.

Here are a few more details from the news conference that is still continuing. The leadership of the republic is not in danger of a military coup. We support the Yugoslav People's Army as an indispensable factor in preventing interethnic clashes. We want it to be even more effective in performing its constitutional role. We called for a more balanced deployment of the forces from Montenegro. As regards members of the Territorial Defense, the Presidency has its own powers. There are some differences among the deputies of the Democratic Party of Socialist and its members who hold other posts, but this implies neither a drama nor a rift.

The leaders of the Democratic Party of Socialist of Montenegro announced to the reporters an already well-known fact, namely that the citizens of Montenegro will decide on all questions contained in The Hague document, the Belgrade Declaration, and all other options through a referendum.

Macedonia

Government Adopts New Constitution Draft

LD0111012991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 31 Oct 91

[Text] Skopje, Oct 31 (TANJUG)—The Government of Macedonia adopted today the draft new constitution of this Yugoslav republic, regulating the questions of the international position of Macedonia "as an equitable heir to the SFRY."

An announcement by the Macedonian Information Ministry said that also envisaged was the way in which Federal laws would be taken over as republican laws in the conditions of full sovereignty, in conformity with Macedonia's new constitution. Deadlines for enforcing these laws were also set.

The draft new constitution of Macedonia, passed by the constitutional commission of this Yugoslav republic and conveyed on to the Sobranje (Macedonia's parliament), defines Macedonia as a "sovereign state of citizens" instituted upon the desire of its citizens expressed at a referendum.

At the September 8 referendum, 95 per cent votes were in favour of independent and sovereign Macedonia entitled to entering an alliance of sovereign states in Yugoslavia.

The Macedonian Government, as was announced, maintains that in the conditions of full sovereignty, the financial system should be enlarged to include revenues from customs and basic turnover tax to be redirected from the Federal budget to social welfare activities in the republic.

Vice President Unhappy With Army Withdrawal

LD0111140891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Skopje, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The Macedonian Government is rejecting both accusations made against it and the manner of communication displayed at a news conference of the Third Army District on 29 October, Macedonian Vice President Blaze Ristovski told a news conference. According to him, this relates above all to a government recommendation to recruits and reserve officers not to heed mobilization call-up papers.

The Macedonian Government will continue talks with the leadership of the Third Army District and will try to preserve the hitherto correct mutual relations. The Republic of Macedonia is, however, dissatisfied with the army withdrawal from its borders and with the transfer of army equipment to other parts of the country.

Ristovski explained the draft constitutional amendments according to which the constitution is being enforced from the day it is adopted, and the state borders of the Republic of Macedonia are currently internationally recognized borders. The constitutional law envisages that unless an agreement on the legal inheritance of the SFRY is reached, Macedonia will regulate its relations with other sovereign states in line with general norms of the international law. [passage omitted]